

CZAR DANCED

While Thousands of His Subjects Mourned Over Their Dead.

THE FRIGHTFUL MOSCOW PANIC

During the Coronation Feast on Saturday Grows in Horror.

OVER TWO THOUSAND DEATHS

Now Thought to Have Occurred in that Mad Rush for Souvenirs—Women and Children were Crushed Out of All Sense of Humanity—The City Where King Carnival Has Reigned Supreme for Many Days Now a City of Woe. Helpless Peasants Among the Victims. How the Panic Occurred.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The disaster on the Khodynsko plain yesterday is constantly gaining in proportion as the investigations by the authorities continue. These are made under difficulties, as the recovery of the victims was conducted by hundreds of volunteers, and many were carried away before they were enumerated. Many additional deaths of the injured who were carried are occurring, which are only added to the enumeration after some time.

It is now said that the fatalities will amount to between two and three thousand, but it is impossible yet to ascertain accurately the extent of the disaster. An official statement issued this morning places the number of dead recovered at 1,336, and the seriously or fatally injured at 236. But, in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,283 corpses lying in the trenches at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying there are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

Last evening, after receiving deputations, the czar and czarina attended and danced at the brilliant ball at the French embassy. Preparations had been made on a very elaborate scale, and it is asserted that \$70,000 was expended on the supper alone, rare viands and delicious fruits and vegetables being brought from the most distant climes to add to the delights of the feast, while France furnished the costliest and most elegant fabrics and furniture to act off the beauties of the palace where the embassy is lodged. The czarina was not informed yesterday of the disaster, owing to her delicate condition. While the dance within the French embassy continued amid all the accompaniments of luxury and gaiety, disconsolate friends and relatives wandered over the desolate plain among the dead and the suffering, crying, looking, often in vain, for their missing.

To-day a requiem mass was said in a chapel of the Kremlin, at which the czar and czarina and all the members of the imperial family attended.

The city is filled to-day with grief-stricken crowds. It is a striking evidence of the vast multitudes which took part in yesterday's fete that there were large numbers who were totally unaware of the number of lives among them that had been crushed out, and who proceeded with their merry-making throughout the day without having grasped the fearful proportions of the disaster. Even up to a late hour at night people refused to believe that there could have been so many lives lost.

But to-day thousands of persons are crowding the Khodynsko plain, searching for relatives and friends. The work of identification is most difficult, both on account of the large number of victims and the trampled, torn and mutilated condition of the bodies. The corpses, some of which are crushed quite beyond the possibility of recognition and almost beyond semblance to humanity. The majority of the killed were peasants from outlying villages, though the clothing of some indicated that they were persons of wealth and distinction.

All day yesterday a full force of police and firemen worked among the dead, pulling bodies from the heaps of killed and injured and ranging them on the ground, which was covered for hundreds of yards with groups of ten and twenty begrimed, bloodstained and disfigured corpses, among which the agonizing friends of the victims wandered in a painful effort to identify them. The injured who were mixed with the dead suffered terribly from threatened fever of their unattended injuries.

The work of carrying the bodies to the cemetery where it is intended to be buried, was not completed until late in the night, and to-day. This morning the forces at work on the plain discovered the mouth of an unused well in the middle of the field, the plank covering of which had given way in the mad rush of yesterday morning. In the well were thirty dead bodies and the survivors, among them a woman and a child, were found two men, alive and comparatively uninjured physically. But the terror and the hideous surroundings of the night had proved too great a strain on their minds and they were raving maniacs.

There are countless incidents of special pathos, one case being that of a party of fifty-five humble peasants who had come together for the merry-making at the czar's feast. Of this party fifty-three were killed in the crowd.

How It Happened.

Various versions as to the cause of the stampede are current, but the account to which the most credence is attached is to the effect that the wagon laden with the 500,000 souvenirs which were to be distributed among the people was proceeding to the Khodynsko plain, followed by a multitude of eager attendants, with a view of pleasing the people, threw a number of the souvenirs among the crowd. There was a wild scramble towards the wagon, and the fell and dense crowd like wild fire spread up and down the thoroughfare of the city, and the distribution had commenced.

This resulted in a headlong, pell mell rush for the booth, where the distribution of souvenirs was to have been made later. The arrangements which it was intended to make to keep the crowds in order during the distribution, had not been completed at that early hour and the force on hand was powerless to stem the tide of the crush of humanity.

What added greatly to the gravity of the disaster, was the circumstance that these booths were surrounded by ditches. The foremost persons in the advancing crowd fell prostrate in the ditches and the people following speedily trampled them to death. Others stumbled over their bodies and met the same fate. And so the horror grew. The steady stream of people on the sides of the ditches from the struggle for the mementoes of the czar's coronation, gave way and hundreds of people were forced into them through the broken walls.

A HOT ROAST.

Senator Morgan's Caustic Criticism of Cuban Policy.

PURSUED BY THE PRESIDENT.

How the Ablest Democratic Leader in the Senate Regards the Un-American and Unpatriotic Course of the Democratic President—Mr. Cleveland Assuming Royal Prerogatives, and Congress, the Representative of the People, is Powerless—Status of the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Senator Morgan, of the senate committee on foreign relations and author of the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba and declaring the neutrality of the United States, was asked to-day concerning the probability of securing action upon the resolution before adjournment, and in reply said:

"Unless the house should act upon Mr. Hyde's resolution, which is identical with the resolution offered by me in the senate, that is now held up in the committee of foreign relations, Congress will probably disperse before any further action is possible. That responsibility will doubtless hasten the dispersion of some senators. The disposition of the majority of the senate committee is to devolve upon the President a responsibility that he is evidently eager to assume. Congress has practically ceased to be a factor in the government, except in the case of a veto, when the president permits it to act finally by a two-thirds vote. Even this function is denied when it is applied to our foreign political relations.

"For a government with three co-ordinate departments, of which we boast, we are making a strange and rapid movement towards re-establishing the royal prerogative in the hands of our executive as an uncontrollable power. If any British constitutional power was destroyed in America by the revolution of 1776 it was the prerogative of the crown. If the President, acting alone, can substitute the entire body of the laws of war for the laws of peace which now govern our relations with Cuba, and if he can make this total revolution of our legal status as citizens and as a nation, binding upon us by his proclamation, it is in vain that we abolished the royal prerogative in our federal constitution. If the President, without the concurrence of Congress, should proclaim that war exists in Cuba and that the United States assumes the attitude of a neutral power towards the recognized belligerents under the laws of nations, he would usurp a power of the most dangerous character.

"In the moment of their enthusiasm for a decree that would be so just and so humane, the people would forgive usurpation, but the shock it would give to our free government would lead in time to great disaster. In the present state of political agitation in the country, it is dangerously apparent that a declaration of war with Spain, or a declaration of the existence of a state of war in Cuba, would create a fever of excitement in the country that would remove all other questions now under anxious discussion from the minds of the people and would control the presidential election next at hand.

Roasts the President.

"I am firmly convinced that the President will not venture on so dangerous a course when Congress disperses, leaving our relations to this subject in their present equivocal situation. Spain will be at liberty so far as our government is concerned to pursue its accustomed course of summary destruction of the rights, property and lives of our people.

"War exists in Cuba and the whole world knows it, and while Spain admits its existence in every act, but denies it on paper and in a diplomatic way, our government and people are required to endorse this falsehood and to admit that the peace prevail in that island. They punish our people for treason, insurrection and piracy with the death penalty because they are charged with disturbing the peace and breaking the laws that are intended to preserve the peace in Cuba, while peace does not exist in the island. To make the case still more obnoxious to reason and public justice, Spain violates her treaties with the United States by forcing our citizens to trial for these offenses before military tribunals, organized to convict and deprive them of defense and deprive them of the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial, and to put their behavior in this alleged time of peace. If the government of the United States should declare that a state of war exists in Cuba it would use the only means that is legally possible to prevent Spain from this insulting conduct, unless we declare war and fight out.

"After the almost unanimous declaration of both houses of Congress that belligerent rights should be accorded to Cuba and that war exists there, if we disperse without giving relief to our people from this situation, we can find no excuse for abandoning them to this disastrous fate, except that we are ready to abdicate our power in favor of the supposed power or wishes of the President. The President's powers are not increased by our refusal to exercise powers that rightfully belong to Congress alone or jointly to both departments of the government. So far as I am concerned this will not be done through any want of effort on my part.

"For more than seven weeks the President has known the will of Congress, which expresses, constitutionally, the will of the people. If that declaration is not sufficient to give our people security against Spanish barbarity, in violation of our treaties, or to impress the President with its solemnity, we should not, and cannot in justice to ourselves, omit to present the same facts and convictions to the President in a definite form of action that he cannot refuse to consider.

"Neither Spain nor the President, with the armies and navies of both countries and the aid of the civil power given the President under our laws, with the terrors of Spanish cruelty, or the aid of our police and the Spanish police and the intensions in our ports, have been able to prevent the carrying of men and munitions of war from the United States to Cuba. This effort has been prosecuted with a faithfulness and vigilance worthy of a better cause.

A Humiliating Fact.

"Spain fully understands the cause of our resentments and the justice of the indignation of our people, and boasts in speeches from the throne that the President is not in sympathy with Congress or the people, and for this reason she adheres the more savagely to her resolution that this shall be a war of extermination and that we shall be compelled to call it peace, and shall refuse on that false declaration to give the shelter of the laws of war to those who are moved by humanity to help the

CUBANS.

If an American who thus aids a people fighting for liberty against a tyrannical monarchy escapes our penitentiaries and meets death if he is captured by the Spaniards, Congress cannot be justified in leaving him to that fate when the declaration of the government that public war exists in Cuba would save him from death under the international laws of war.

"The President has refused to inform Congress of the attitude of the executive department as to the conviction and sentence to death of our citizens who were captured on the Comodoro. That is not a negotiation. No new treaty is needed to cover our rights on that subject. It is an accomplished fact and the victims are in prison under a void sentence inaudibly imposed upon them.

"The plea is urged for the delay of further action by Congress on the ground of belligerence, merely will give rise to new complications and, if we do anything, it is wiser to recognize the independence of Cuba and leave it to Spain to declare war for that course, if she resents such a course. That ground is taken with no expectation of its resulting in recognition. It is not so much that we should have a war with Spain in order to give to our citizens the shelter of the laws of nations in respect of a public war that already exists in Cuba. It is our own people and not the Cubans that we should protect and this plain duty is laid upon the existing state of facts and not to conditions that may exist if we should hereafter be engaged in war with Spain."

THE CUBAN WAR.

Skirmishing Between the Forces—Insurgents Still Burning Plantations.

HAVANA, May 31.—The local guerrilla force of Sagua, in an operation on the plantation of Armonia, killed five insurgents. Col. Jose Sanchez also fell in a personal combat with the captain of the guerrillas.

The column of the provisional battalion of Cuba encountered the bands under Castillo, Betancourt, Romero and Perez, who are in the commission of Zayas, to the number of 1,000 men, at Anillito, in the province of Havana. The insurgents entrenched themselves in a good position and awaited an attack. As the vanguard of the troops advanced the insurgents opened fire. The troops had to go up hill to the assault and it was steep enough to be hard climbing. Finally the insurgents' positions were taken by Lieut. Col. Tejerizo, with the guerrilla force and two companies, assisted by the column and then upon retreated to the height of Pizano, where they again made a considerable resistance, but the artillery fire again compelled them to make a precipitate retreat in the direction of Nazareno. They were pursued and dispersed in all directions, leaving seven killed. The column had one killed and eight wounded.

A squadron of cavalry has captured the deserter Juan Arce near Casapal. He resisted capture and was seriously wounded. When taken he had a passport signed by the insurgent captain, Luis Gonzalez, granting him two days' leave.

The gunboat Dardo was passing outside the village of Cogion, near Batabano, when the commander noticed that the insurgents had set fire to the village. With artillery and Mauser rifles he compelled the insurgents to retreat.

The local guerrilla force of Cardenas, while on a foraging expedition met the insurgent band of Parico Acordio between San Miguel and Chirino. At the first volley from the guerrillas the insurgents took flight, leaving two killed. They were pursued and overtaken, when the guerrilla force charged them with the machetes, killing one and capturing ten prisoners. The prisoners protested that they were peaceable citizens and that they all had passports from the local authorities. Colonel Ochoa has ordered Captain San Martin to investigate and ascertain the truth of this story immediately.

In the district of Camajuani the insurgents have burned several tobacco houses, some of them containing tobacco to the value of \$50,000. The tobacco plantation of Prudencia owned by Francisco Parredo was burned by the insurgent leader Juan Casalo, the others by Francisco Lahos.

The insurgents have also burned the plantation of Rafael in the district of Quivican, in Havana. They have fired several times upon the outpost of San Tiego de las Vegas in Havana. This force is reported to be under Aguirre and to be the vanguard of Roloff's force, which is marching towards the Vuelta Abajo.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Feature of the Week will be the Passage of the River and Harbor Bill Over the Veto.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The closing days of the session in the house will be mainly devoted to the consideration of conference reports, but the feature of the week will be the passage of the rivers and harbors bill over the President's veto. All the friends of the bill who are absent have received peremptory telegraphic summons to be present on Tuesday, when the bill is reported back from the committee. The several votes taken on the bill demonstrate that it has considerably more than a two-thirds majority and its friends express no doubt of the result. It is not probable that much time will be allowed for debate.

The conference report will be given the right of way whenever presented under the rules the last days of the session are suspension days, and this fact will enable the house to clear the calendar in a brief time of several pending bills, including the Phillips commission bill, the Erdman arbitration bill and several other bills. The Johnson-Stokes contested election case, which was left hanging when the house adjourned Friday, will be disposed of to-morrow. The partisans of Mr. Johnson, whose claims to the seat were rejected on two votes, will be directed toward ousting Stokes and thus declaring the seat vacant. Some fear of a veto of the general deficiency bill is expressed among the members of the house because it carries the French spoliation claims.

In the Senate.

The senate will begin the week with the intention of making it the last of the session, if possible. Some senators put the day of adjournment as early as Thursday of the present week, while others place it on Saturday and still others think it will be impossible to conclude before the first day of next week.

The imperative work before the senate in order to reach adjournment is to dispose of the conference reports on the ordinary appropriation bills, to vote on the bond prohibitory bill and to consider the proposition to pass the rivers and harbors bill over the President's veto in order to prevent Congress from passing it after the appropriation bills are out of the way. The anti-bond bill will be pressed to a finish before adjournment Tuesday unless there should be a violation of the

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT.

Which was entered into on Friday.

The appropriation bills still in conference are: The Indian, postoffice, naval, sundry civil, District of Columbia, fortifications and general deficiency. The others are either of some few items or are in the hands of the President.

RIVERS AND HARBOR BILL.

Little Doubt that it will Pass Over the President's Veto—Majority in Both Houses.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—News of the executive veto of the rivers and harbors bill has had the effect of causing the return of a number of congressional absentees, and there will be a large addition to the list to-morrow. The bill will be reported to both houses on Tuesday, if the present session is not interrupted, and the advocates of the measure have now no doubt of success. A count has been made, including such of those absent who are known to be returned and returning, with the result that the requisite two-thirds in both houses seems to be assured.

There was a rumor developed here that eight senators from four western states had decided to use the rivers and harbors bill as a means of forcing the majority in its favor to agree to provide for sundry public buildings asked for but not yet included in the bill. It was feared that this would complicate matters. It transpires, however, that most of the appropriations for those buildings had been agreed upon before the receipt of the veto. It is not believed there will be any combination formed, upon the theory that there is no longer much to seek and but little time to consider anything.

Congressman Huling said to-night that he had no doubt of the necessary two-thirds majority in both houses, and he had taken pains to inform himself. Mr. Huling has arranged to go home, but canceled the appointment made when the President sent in his objections to the measure. He was not sure that the bill would not come up on Monday and knew he could not return before Tuesday.

It is now believed that Congress will adjourn on the 10th. Business is so far advanced by that date and the members are all anxious to get abroad among the people.

FREE SILVER PARTY.

Issues an Address Rallying its Supporters to the Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, to-day issued from its headquarters in this city an address to the friends of silver. The address recites that since the founding of the national silver party on January 23, last, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares that the secret of success in the pending conflict, consists in lining up for the battle and that the convention of the party to be held in St. Louis on July 25 will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country.

Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the people's party convention to be held at the same place and time, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation." The friends of the party are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, the purpose being to unite for action all believers in the restoration of "free silver and prosperity."

SENECA'S FLOOD.

Seventeen Persons Known to Have Been Drowned—A Desolate Scene.

SENECA, Mo., May 31.—The district of Seneca's flood disaster of yesterday presented a picture of desolation to-day. Cherokee avenue, the principal business street, is divided into two sections by the loss of the iron bridge which spanned Lost creek. Searching parties are constantly beating either side of the stream in search of missing citizens, who are evidently drowned. Of the eighteen of the drowned, fourteen have been taken from the water. About 100 homes were inundated. The bodies of those whose bodies have been recovered are: Henry Andre, aged sixty; Ida Andre, aged sixty-nine; Leo Andre, aged seventy; Hendry Andre, aged ten; Mary Andre, aged twelve; Mary White, wife of Rev. Harry White; Willie Deobler, aged five; Archie Williams, aged nine; Mrs. Robinson and baby; Carl Smith, with extensive facial lacerations; Floyd, a child. At Dayton, nine miles east, a man named Reynolds was drowned.

Died from a Snake Bite.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., May 31.—Earl Forch, a nine-year-old boy living at Gould's Station, died in terrible agony last night from the effects of the bite of a copperhead snake while tramping through the woods Saturday. He was bitten on the left leg. After he got home all aid possible was given. His leg swelled to twice its size before death.

Summers County Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HINTON, W. Va., May 31.—The Democratic county convention met in this city Saturday evening and nominated the following ticket: House of delegates, Dr. J. T. Hume; sheriff, J. H. George; prosecuting attorney, J. H. Miller; circuit clerk, W. H. Bond; county clerk, J. M. Ayres; surveyor, A. L. Campbell; assessor, T. H. Maddy. The convention also appointed delegates to the state district conventions.

Ring resolutions for the free coinage of silver were unanimously adopted.

Slept on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., May 31.—Thomas Daugherty, a machinist, had both feet cut off, his thigh broken and head cut by a Baltimore & Ohio train this morning while sleeping on the track. He will probably die.

Lumber Plant Burned.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31.—Pettit & Co.'s lumber plant near Weston, this state, burned last night. Loss over \$50,000 in lumber and machinery. No insurance.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair in northern; local showers in southern portion; northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; light to fresh variable winds.

For Ohio, generally fair, but possibly local showers in extreme southern portion; light to fresh variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	63.3 p. m.	71
8 a. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
9 a. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
10 a. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
11 a. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
12 m.	67.1 p. m.	72
1 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
2 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
3 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
4 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
5 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
6 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
7 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
8 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
9 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
10 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
11 p. m.	67.1 p. m.	72
12 m.	67.1 p. m.	72

A GLOOMY DAY

In the Storm-Stricken City of St. Louis Yesterday.

MANY THOUSANDS OF VISITORS

From Other Cities Viewing the Ruins. Scores of Anxious People Crowd the Morgues Inquiring for Missing Friends. The Streets Crowded with Funeral Processions—Work of Cleaning Up the Debris Progressing Slowly—Hundreds Still Homeless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Every railroad entering this storm-stricken city ran excursion trains to-day. They brought scores of thousands of people to view the devastation and ruin wrought by the awful storm of Wednesday. The streets of the ruined district were thronged with visitors all day. They came from almost every town and city within a radius of 300 miles and nearly all day a cold driving rain fell. Lowering threatening clouds covered the sky and a more dismal scene than the ruined portion of this city presented could scarcely be imagined. And through the crowded street all day long came funeral processions. Nearly one hundred funeral permits were issued by the health department yesterday and every house in the city was kept in constant use. At early dawn people began to crowd into the city morgue. Many came in search of friends, but for the most part people who visited them were drawn by a morbid desire to see the mangled corpses of the unfortunate victims of the tornado. For such towns as came here duty were busy keeping the people moving in line and out of the viewing room of the morgue. Every few minutes some one would think they had discovered some one whom they knew among the bodies exposed to view.

Superintendent Mack of the morgue, had a trying time in answering questions in regard to the bodies and taking names and descriptions of persons who have not been seen by their friends since the storm. There were people there from points in all directions far and near, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Kansas City and scores of smaller places were represented. From such towns as came here people inquiring for lost friends.

Although four days have come and gone since the tornado here, the labor of the city officials in clearing away the debris is scarcely perceptible. The city at night goes without street lamps, either gas or electric. The only light afforded is that furnished by private electric plants and the principal streets are in darkness. The street railway companies have had hundreds of men at work repairing the damage to their power houses and trolley wires, and to-day nearly all the principal lines were in operation. But the worst work of cleaning up the debris has not yet begun, and that which remains that there is scarcely perceptible improvement. The telephone service is practically paralyzed, although the telephone company has had hundreds of men at work repairing the damage to its wires. Hundreds of demolished buildings are still standing. No one can tell if the ruins conceal the bodies of victims of the storm. In many localities a foul stench arises from the ruins. Whether this is due to the fact that the ruins conceal human bodies or dead animals, time alone can tell. The work of searching in the ruins for the bodies of victims of the storm began to-day with a force of laborers. The superintendent of the workhouse, Mr. Carr, with a gang of fifty negro prisoners, handled the search.

Besides the force of workhouse laborers, thirty laborers from the city were also placed at work in the ruins. Guards armed with double barreled guns kept watch over the workhouse prisoners. The whole of the acute surgical ward, the consumptive ward and other wards were gone over without disclosing a trace of a human body. The city health department has notified the central relief committee that a force of troops will bring up to the wrecked districts a large number of tents to-morrow and establish a commissary for the purpose of furnishing cooked food for the needy. The city cooks, stewards and camp men will do the cooking.

The number of persons and families who are still without homes, and without the means of getting them is great. Many wagons were in use to-day distributing food to the hungry. Over a hundred teams were kept busy moving furniture and other household goods from those who did not have the means to pay for a van. There are hundreds of people who need clothing and need it badly, and the supply on hand is meagre.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Reports from the Tornado from the Towns Surrounding St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Additional reports received at Carlyle, Illinois, of the havoc wrought in that vicinity by the tornado Wednesday evening, continue to swell the list of dead and injured. The full extent of the loss of property cannot be ascertained for weeks to come. Many orchards have been destroyed, thus making a loss of thousands of dollars. The tornado was also a visitor in the vicinity of Ashley, three miles south of Richview and demolished houses, barns and orchards. It seems that the storm passed before reaching this place, one half going north of it and the other south. Oakville, fourteen miles south of Carlyle was visited. Rain fell in torrents, swelling the small streams to rivers. Shade trees are strewn in profusion over the town.

Emma Krause, aged nineteen, died yesterday. Her parents were killed. This makes the total number of dead fifteen. The storm came from the northwest at New Baden, and went southeast toward Mascoutah. The territory between the two places was untouched. At New Minden it assumed a southeasterly course and destroyed that place, but skipped Hoyton, which is situated between there and Richview. There was a difference also in the manner of destruction. At New Baden the trees were twisted, while in the other localities it was a direct blow. The storm disappeared a few miles south of Ashley.

The value of property destroyed in New Baden, New Minden, Richview, Ashley and Oakville and vicinity is said to exceed \$200,000.

Those killed in this vicinity are: Robert Foster, Mrs. Connel and infant; Farmand, name unknown; Samuel Oliver.

Steamship Movements.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Normandie, New York.

GUERNEWATON—Sailed: Kuria, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Saale, New York.

Baltimore—Arrived: Scotia, Hamburg, via Philadelphia. Sailed: Montana, London.

ARCUS HOOK—Passed: Penland, Liverpool, for Philadelphia.